

THE KENTUCKY FREE PRESS

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VOLUME III.

RICHMOND, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1889.

NUMBER 9.

ATTORNEYS.

T. BURNAM,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.

Now with C. F. & A. R. Burnam, on First
Street, Richmond, Ky.

A. SULLIVAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.

Office on First Street, opposite the former
office of Justice Miller.

S. POWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.

Office on Second Street.

DENTAL SURGERY.

R. A. WILKES SMITH,
DENTAL SURGEON,
RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.

Office—South Building, Main Street, Office
No. 208 to 210 P. M. 12th to 13th P. M.

C. MORGAN, D. D. S.,
RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.

Office—Main Street, over Madison National
Bank.

W. CREED, D. D. S.,
KIRKSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Office at Fidelity residence. Everything
pertaining to the profession.

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R. J. M. POYNTE,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.

Office—Second Street, next to White's Drug
Store.

W. EVANS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.

Office—Second Street.

R. T. J. TAYLOR,
Practitioner in Medicine and Surgery,
RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.

Office—Second Street, over Taylor's Grocery
Store.

R. JOHN M. FOSTER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.

Office—Main Street, next door to Larkin's
store. Residence at cor. Main and Third
Sts. Richmond.

R. PHIL ROBERTS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.

Office—At Wm. & Taylor's Drug Store, one
mile below Ramsey's corner. Offers his
professional services to the public.

W. T. SEXTON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
WHITE HALL, KENTUCKY.

Office his professional services to the pub-
lic.

R. S. M. LETCHER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.

Office—South Building, Main Street.

H. W. BRIGIT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
RICHMOND, KENTUCKY.

Office—In South Building on Main Street,
Richmond. Leave orders at Thomas
McCart's. Patients treated at a dis-
count, and Homoeopathic medicine sent
at 50 percent.

DR. H. R. GIBSON,
Practitioner in Medicine and Surgery,
RED HOUSE, KENTUCKY.

Offers his professional services to the pub-
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M. McCARTY,
Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting,
Pump Repairing a Specialty. All
kinds of pumps kept in good work,
Richmond. Leave orders at Thomas
McCart's. W. G. White's Drug Store.

THOMAS B. AYRES,
Real Estate and General
Collecting Agency.

Special attention paid to the sale
and exchange of Real Estate, and to
the collection of all kinds of accounts, 47-48.

CRAPSEY & BROWN,
Architects,
46 Wiggins Block, CINCINNATI, O.

See refer to buildings successfully
erected in Richmond, Maysville,
Morgantown, Winchester and Owsingville.

Wallace & Rice,

—The extensive dealers in—

Shoes, Gents' Furnish- ing Goods & Hats

at No. 104 West Main Street,
Richmond, Ky., have received
their

SUMMER STOCK

and it is much larger than they have
ever before handled. But their
prices are no larger than be-
fore. They have

Every Grade and Variety

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

that the public could wish. Their
line of GENTLEMEN'S

HIGH-CUT,
LACED,
CALF-SKIN

SHOES

is especially full. The same in
Congress and Buttons. Also Goat
and Kangaroo. Both

French and American Calf.

The new and popular Ooze Calf
with Tanox.

IN LADIES' SHOES

—THEY HAVE ALL THAT

The Best Markets Afford.

French, Medium and "Common
Sense" heels in Oxford Ties, Low
Buttons, New Port Ties, and Brazen
Adonis Buckles.

IN HATS,

—THEY HAVE THE—

Knox, Stetson,
Marwick and
Austin Drew,

both hard and soft. A FULL LINE OF

GENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

including Monarch Shirts, E & W,
and Coon Collars and Cuffs.

NECKWEAR IN PROFUSION.

Gloves in great variety. An as-
sortment of Silk and Linen Hand-
kerchiefs.

Hosiery of Every Grade.

UMBRELLAS in silk and other
goods, with assorted handles.

Elegant line of Shirt Jewelry,
41-40.

ANTER'S

CHICKEN

Cholera Cure!

Thousands of dollars worth of
chickens die every year from Cholera.
It is more fatal to chickens than
all other diseases combined. But the
discovery of a remedy that positively
cures it has been made, and to be con-
vinced of its efficacy only requires a
trial. A 50-cent bottle is enough for
one hundred chickens. It is guar-
anteed. If, after using two-thirds of
a bottle, the buyer is not thoroughly
satisfied with it as a cure for Chicken
Cholera, return it to the undersigned
and your money will be refunded.

19-18 STOCKTON & BROOKS.

Fine Carriages.

NEW BUGGIES,
NEW PHETONS,
NEW CARRIAGES,
NEW SULKIES.

My vehicles are all new and of the
very latest patterns. They are for sale
on the most reasonable terms. If you
want a vehicle, come and see me, and
you won't go home without one.

JOHN DONELSON.

Wholesale Grocery.

W. E. GRISTEAD & CO., S. W. Cor. 7th
& Main Sts., Louisville, Ky.

Our Mr. D. T. CHESNUT will be in
Richmond every county court day.
Will call on county merchants at their
residence. W. E. GRISTEAD & CO.

AN INCIDENT OF THE JOHNSTOWN FLOOD.

By W. M. J.

A merchant embarked for a western town
As the last gleam died in the summer sky,
He thought of his wife and his half-
grown child.

And he wiped a tear from his honest eye,
But a man must live in this busy day,
And when duty calls he must not delay,
Though he grieve for his wife and child.

A young wife rose from a restless couch
As the sunbeams came to her faded face,
And she told a dream to her fair-haired child
How the dam would burst and the flood
come down.

But a woman might work in this battle of life,
And be to her husband a helping wife,
Though the battle be hard to conquer,
A kinder look to the breast she pressed,
A cry so sweet that it chilled the blood,
"Away! away! if you'd save your life,"
"Away to the hills, the flood the flood!"
But the people do not heed the cry
That comes from a madman passing by.

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THE CLIMAX.

FRENCH TIFTON, - - - EDITOR.

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The Climax Printing Co.

WM. G. WHITE, CHAS. S. POWELL.

PRICE PER YEAR, \$1.50.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1889.

Electric railways will make three miles a minute or go about fast enough to make the telegraph poles look like a plank fence.

Calhoun and Williamson, two Atlanta railroad men, fought a duel, Saturday evening, but as the seconds failed to put any bullets in the pistols, nobody was hurt.

The Danville Advocate, Lancaster News, Stanford Journal, Lebanon Standard and Times and other papers declare in favor of Governor McCreary for the United States Senate. Several members of the coming Legislature have expressed themselves for him.

IS THAT SO?

"The negro," says Mr. Colson, the late Republican candidate for State Treasurer, "is an incubus to the Republican party. Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation was a bane to the Republic and party and for its sake ought never have been promulgated. I tell you what we need down here next time we have an election, to keep the negro in the Republican ranks, is Dudley's 'blocks of five plan.'"

THE SIZE OF SHARP'S HEART.

A gentleman of national fame said in THE CLIMAX office, last week: "I am a Republican, but Steve Sharp has a heart as big as a hay stack. Why, when I spoke in Lexington, I had to pay \$5 for the use of the Court house, and certain Republicans stood by and saw me pay it. When Steve Sharp heard of it, he sent me \$5. I did not accept it; but it shows that Mr. Sharp has a broad soul in him."

ROBERTS 22 MAJORITY IN THE DISTRICT.

By the official count elsewhere in this issue it is seen that Hon. W. T. Tevis carried Madison county by 48 majority. While the face of the returns in Estill county showed a majority for Dr. Roberts, the official count after certain corrections, gave the county to Mr. Tevis by 13 votes. This added to Madison's pitiful 48 makes 61. But Rockcastle gives Roberts 83, which carries the district by the small margin of 22. There were seven hundred voters in Madison county who failed to go to the polls. Out of that number there were at least 450 Democrats, and they ought to get together every day for two months and kick each other vigorously.

RETURN OF THE PRODIGALS.

Tobacco growers will recollect that several months ago numerous manufacturers of tobacco withdrew from the Louisville market because the tobacco warehousemen of that city refused to concede to the manufacturing purchasers certain unjust demands made by the manufacturers of the warehousemen, which demands would have been prejudicial to the growers and shippers of tobacco.

These unreasonable demands were granted by warehousemen in some neighboring cities and many false reports were circulated with a view to damaging the Louisville market.

But the growers and shippers of tobacco were not deceived by these sinister reports and continued shipping their tobacco to Louisville, the greatest tobacco market in the world.

In consequence of the firmness of the warehousemen and the sagacity of the growers and shippers the manufacturers have returned to the Louisville market. The agreements upon which the return of the manufacturers in question is based are not similar in their important features to the demands made in January, which were refused. Under the present agreement the date of sampling, the gross weight of the hoghead, and the name of the shipper are placed on the tag. In the matter of reclamations, a committee of four is to be selected, composed of two warehousemen and two members of the Manufacturers and Buyers Association, and in any case where the Committee may fail to agree, the President of the Louisville Leaf Tobacco exchange shall be called to decide the question. This gives, in the matter of reclamations, an equal representation to both buyer and seller, and can constitute the only basis for fair arbitration and is the strong point in behalf of the growers of tobacco who are patrons of that market.

CONCENTRATED WEALTH.

In addition to what was quoted from Mr. Henry Grady's speech, last week we add the following:

"But the shape of this amazing power of consolidated wealth is its bitter result and its preying danger. When the agent of a dozen men who have captured and control an article of prime necessity meets the representatives of a million farmers, from whom they have forced \$2,000,000 the year before, with no more moral right than is behind the highwayman who halts the traveler at his pistol's point, and insolently gives them the measure of this year's rapacity, and tells them, 'men who live in the sweat of their brows, and stand between God and Nature—that they must submit to the injury because they are helpless, then the first fruits of this system are gathered and have turned to ashes on the lips. When a dozen men get together in the morning and fix the price of a dozen articles of common use—with no standard but their arbitrary will, and no limit but their greed in doing—then the vast majority of this free Republic are made how much in the mercy of their masters, they shall pay for the necessities of life—then the point of intolerable shame has been reached. We have read of the robber barons of the Rhine who from their castles sent a shot across the bow of every passing craft, and decimated a hawking from the crags, tore and robbed and plundered voyagers until their greed was glutted, or the strength of their victims failed. Shall this shame of Europe, against which the world revolted, shall it be repeated in this free country? And yet, when a syndicate or a trust can arbitrarily add 25 per cent. to the cost of a single article of common use, and safely gather forced tribute from the people, until from its surplus could easily be sent on the Rhine, or require every baron's debauchery from its kitchen account—where is the difference—save that the castle is changed to a brokers office, and the picturesque river to the teaming streets and the broad fields of this government 'of the people, by the people and for the people' is not overstate the case. Economists have held that wheat, grown everywhere, could never be cornered by capital. And yet one man in Chicago tied the wheat crop in his hands and held it until a sewing woman in my city, working for ninety cents a week, had to pay him twenty cents tax on the sack of flour she bore home in her famished hands. Three men held the cotton crop until the English spindles were stopped and lights went out in 8,000,000 English homes. Last summer one man cornered pork until he had levied a tax of \$3 per barrel on every consumer, and profited a pocket of millions. The czar of Russia would not have dared to do these things. And yet they are no secrets in this free government of ours! They are known of all men, and, my countrymen, no argument can follow them, no plea excuse them, when they fall on the men who, toiling, yet suffer—who hunger at their work—and who can not find food for their wives with which to feed the infants that hang famishing at their breast."

A MILLION ACRES IRRIGATED.

The Pecons Irrigation and Investment Company is a corporation under the laws of New Mexico, and has a capital stock of \$500,000. Office at 84 Monroe street, Chicago, Illinois. This company is now constructing two irrigation canals for the purpose of utilizing the water of the Rio Pecos river. The northern canal is being constructed thirty feet wide at the bottom, five feet deep, taking its supply from the Honda, the principal tributary of the Rio Pecos. Three miles from its head it crosses and receives the Spring River, and is deepened to six feet to accommodate the increased supply at that point. The southern canal is being made forty feet wide at the bottom, sixty-three feet at the top, and six feet deep. It will be forty-five miles long. The supply water is taken from the east side of the Rio Pecos, a few miles south of Seven Rivers.

The lands of the valley between Russell and the territorial line, subject to irrigation, are of the choicest limestone soil, and the total area is nearly, or quite, one million acres. Of this fully 400,000 acres is below the level at which it is practicable to deliver water from the Pecons. There is not another such body of land adapted to irrigation in the south-west, nor one nearly so fertile. The forty miles of the northern canal, now under contract, will cover about 75,000 acres of bottom and mesa land more than that area can be covered by extending the canal farther south. The southern canal is much the larger one, and will irrigate more than 100,000 acres on the west side of the river, north of Texas line, while there is practically unlimited area that can be made available, by extending south of that line. The lands are, for the most part, covered only with the scant growth of grama grass. The price of water rights has been fixed for the first 20,000 acres at \$10 per acre—one-tenth cent and the one dollar per acre. The next 10,000 acres will be sold at \$12.50 per acre, and after that none will be sold for less than \$15 per acre. The annual water rent has been fixed at \$1.25 cents per acre for cultivated land, and 50 cents per acre for uncultivated land, one-half payable June 1st, and the other half payable December 1st of each year. The company undertakes to construct the primary ditches from the canals to the highest point on the line of each section, ready for distribution of water over it by the occupant of the land. The cost of the secondary and furrow ditches, which the landowner provides, is but trifling—not more than fifty dollars for a full section of 640 acres.

Tobacco Prospects.

The Louisville Tobacco Warehouse, Glover & Durrett, Proprietors, Louisville, August 8th, says: We have again made very extensive and careful research for the purpose of arriving at a correct conclusion as to the extent of the growing crop of tobacco, as compared with the acreage of the preceding year. Our method has been to inquire by circular of the thousands of tobacco growers concerning the acreage planted by them in the years of 1888 and 1889. We make our report from the evidence of the tobacco growers, as to their individual plantings. The replies are from 10,856 farmers, and an average based upon so large a representation can not materially vary from the true condition of the whole situation. The correctness of our reports made for some years past, upon the same plan, has been verified by the marketing of the several crops. Several counties south and west of Louisville which have heretofore been included in the dark tobacco producing belt are now embraced in the Burley variety, some of them now producing Burley almost exclusively. It is also true that the following counties—Davies, McLean, Meigs, Hancock and Ohio—are producing the Burley variety of tobacco on an extensive scale, but the Pryor types in these counties still predominate to some extent, yet the change has been rapid, and would bespeak a decrease in the production of that character of tobacco, which in its retired state, was once so popular under the name of "Green River Fillers" for plug use, and which still holds a position of no mean importance in some branches of the cutting trade. It is likewise the case that many counties which in former years have been given exclusively to the production of the dark or "black" tobacco, are now making Burley tobacco to a considerable extent, and with marked success as to quality. We would mention as conspicuous

among these, the counties of Cumberland, Warren, Taylor, Adams, Letcher and Mendenhall. The explanation of the gradual expansion of the Burley-producing territory is not difficult. The price realized for this variety of tobacco has in the main been remunerative to the growers, while the farmers who have been producing Regie types have for some years past been but poorly compensated for their labor, and in many instances the selling prices have not covered the actual cost of production. The shortest solution of these conditions is found in the fact that our own country is the principal consumer of Burley tobacco, and the surplus between the actual cost of production and the price paid by the consumer, has been divided, between the grower, the manufacturer and the Government, while dark tobacco has played the role of the tax-gatherer or revenue collector for Government. The American farmer, furnishing the ground and labor in the combination, while our friends across the water provide both the upper and lower millstones for grinding out their profits and our experience.

It will appear from the figures that the acreage in the Burley district is a little over seventy per cent. of that of last year. This shortage, however, will to a slight extent (probably five per cent.) be made up by increased Burley planting in the counties not embraced in the Burley section as herein classified.

The table indicates an acreage this year between fifty-one and fifty-two per cent. of that of last year for the territory embracing the dark producing sections of Kentucky and Tennessee, and if from this section we eliminate the counties of Davies, McLean, Meigs, Hancock, Ohio and Henderson (the product of which both Burley and Pryor is used almost entirely in this country or by Great Britain) we find the product of the Regie-producing districts reduced to fifty per cent. of last year's acreage, as shown by the figures on the face of the table, but it must be remembered that the actual per cent. would be increased by reason of the fact, that the largest producing sections have the smallest curtailment of crops. For instance, the group of counties beginning with Cumberland and the group of counties beginning with Ballard show an acreage of about 42 per cent. of that of last year, and the products of these two groups of counties last year was approximately 53,000,000 pounds, while the group of counties beginning with Edmonson and that beginning with Caldwell show that about thirty-three per cent. of last year's crop, and the products of these two groups of counties for last year was approximately 24,000,000 pounds, while the group of counties beginning with Henderson, and the group of counties beginning with Todd, taken jointly, show something like sixty per cent. of last year's acreage, and the products of these two groups of counties for last year was approximately 18,000,000 pounds. These estimates of product for last year do not include the yield of the Tennessee counties in either classification. We find upon making a calculation based upon the yield of the different sections in connection with their respective per cent. of acreage for this year, that the actual per cent. of the crop this year, as compared with that of last year, would be increased from 50 per cent. as shown on the face of the table, to about 59 per cent. of last year's crop for the Regie-producing sections of Kentucky and Tennessee. We have classified in our report, as near as may be, those counties producing a similar character of tobacco, as are suitable for the same use, and the report has reference only to crops of tobacco. The condition of the crop may be described as very bad. The continued rains have in many places retarded the growth of tobacco and have prevented proper cultivation generally and leaves the crop in a foul condition, and if a full crop of worms should attend the reduced acreage, it will require a great deal of industry to stop the "home" consumption of the weed. We have now given impartially, both as to acreage and condition, the result of a very extensive investigation of the crop situation, and ask to be excused from any public expression of opinion, as to the probable future course of prices, the continuation of the most unexpected being too frequent to justify prediction. We give, however, the results of our efforts to give publicity to the situation in true light may again be instrumental, as it was upon a former occasion, in enabling the owners of tobacco to realize such prices as the conditions justify. The course of prices for Burley tobacco for several months past has been gradually upward, and \$20 per hundred for Burley has been realized on the market yesterday for the highest grade of the crop of 1888, being the highest price of the year on this or any other market. Dark tobacco grades considered, is lower than it was in the winter and early spring, when there was no reason to predict so great a curtailment in the crop, and lower still is justified by the present situation. We give a full and complete report of the Louisville market which may prove of interest. Sales from January 1 to August 1, 1889, 76,593 hogheads; sales for the corresponding period last year, 51,216 hogheads; stock on hand August 1, 1889, 31,233 hogheads, against 34,485 hogheads at the corresponding date last year.

PRIMARY ELECTION.

It is unanimously ordered by the Democratic Committee of Madison county that a poll be opened at the legal polling place, in the center of the precincts of Madison county, on Saturday, October 12, 1889, between 7 o'clock, A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for County Judge, County Attorney, Sheriff, Jailor, County Clerk, Superintendent of Schools, Coroner and Surveyor, to be voted for at August election, 1890. At said primary all persons who have heretofore cast their vote at the Democratic party, and young men who shall arrive at age before August election, 1890, and who agree to support the nominees of the party, shall be entitled to vote. C. D. CHENEY, Chairman, Aug. 6, 1889.

Miss Sazie, daughter of Dr. G. W. Adams, was wedded at the Gibson House, Cincinnati, last night at 10 o'clock to Mr. Olin Roberts, of Kansas City. The bride's mother accompanied her to the city yesterday morning. The happy pair leave to-day for their future home in Kansas City. There is a fine romance connected with the affair. The parties corresponded for three years, and met for the first time last Saturday, when they agreed to wed at time stated above. Certificate cor.

PECULIAR.

In the combination, proportion and preparation of its ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures where other preparations entirely fail. Peculiar in its good name at home, which is a "tower of strength abroad," peculiar in the phenomenal sales it has attained, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most successful medicine for purifying the blood, giving strength and creating an appetite.

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Miss Kate Boyle was elected County Superintendent of Public schools in Lincoln county.

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CONCERNING FARMERS.

John Goldsmith, of California has sold to Oregon parties the mare Sister V. by Sidney, 2:19, dam the dam of Valentin, 2:23 for \$8,000.

W. A. Sutton sold to Price Hudson, of New Orleans, 20 of the finest mules in the county, 161 hands high, at \$193. —Mt. Sterling Sentinel.

J. G. Lyon bought of W. A. Hall 30 head of good yearling cattle to be delivered October 1st at \$23.34. The same cattle sold by Mr. Lyon to Mr. Hall April 24th at \$21.—Stanford Journal.

The Georgetown Times asks the pertinent question: "If hemp can be shipped from Georgetown to factories outside the State, to be manufactured into twine and sent back and sold to Scott county farmers at a profit, why wouldn't a factory pay where the raw material is raised?"

A meeting of the stockholders of Kentucky Association was held at the Club Room at the course on Tuesday, August 6th. It was agreed to issue \$25,000 seven per cent. bonds to erect a new grand stand, to be built on the opposite side of the track from the present location, the club having secured the necessary ground for that purpose.

The Illinois State Board of Agriculture reports the crop in the State. The measure at the machine yields the placing of the average yield of wheat for the State at seventeen bushels per acre. Taking the crop as a whole, the quality of the grain is as good, if not superior, to that of any crop ever raised.

T. D. English reports the sale of W. Baxter, deceased, on 1st, an entirely satisfactory. Everything sold well. Broker \$750, was bought by R. B. Allfree, of Pilot Point, Texas, for \$1,075. Young and old horses and fillies from \$125 to \$300. All the cattle brought exceedingly good prices; one lot of feeders brought \$41.10; yearlings, \$20.15; weanling Holstein calves, \$18. One lot of 31 Southdown sheep brought an average of \$13. Large crowd in attendance and bidding spirited.—Lebanon Standard.

The steamer Persian Monarch arrived on July 21st with eleven cars of imported cattle, just from the West, which were shipped West on Monday. The shipment consisted of forty-six French coach stallions and seventy-one Percheron stallions consigned to W. L. Ellwood, De Kalb, Ill. Fifty Spanish and French pique jacks and jennets were consigned to W. H. Goodpasture, of Nashville, Tenn. Nine jacks consigned to J. H. White, of Danville, Ill. Mr. Goodpasture had had luck with his shipment, losing five head, which cost him from \$1,000 to \$1,500 a head. The whole shipment of jacks and jennets are considered the best ever imported, a great many of them being prize winners in France and Spain.

A syndicate of capitalists, including a dozen or more millionaire residents of Bismarck, Grand Forks and Jamestown, has been organized to develop a new canal scheme that will reclaim upwards of 5,000,000 acres of arid land in Dakota. The idea is to construct a canal from the Missouri river, 1,668 feet above the level of the sea, to Lake Traverse and Big Stone lake, 900 feet above the level of the sea. This canal would run through a section of the country in North and South Dakota that is in great need of irrigation. Lateral canals are to be constructed by the various counties, and hundreds of thousands of acres of arid land reclaimed while the present cultivated country will be wonderfully enhanced in value.

Mr. H. C. Wann, of Clear View Stock Farm, Detroit, has purchased from Col. J. B. Perry, the well-known horseman of Lexington, the famous stallion Wheeling Wilkes, sired by George Wilkes, first dam by Edward Everett, second dam Voorhes Abdallah, lot the handsome figure of \$15,000. The same gentleman has sold to E. L. Baucher, Florida, O., the black colt, foaled in 1887, by Ellerslie Wilkes, dam by Young gun, second dam by Administrator, third dam by Mambrino Patchen, fifth dam by Mambrino Chief, for \$3,000. Mr. Perry has also sold to A. H. Moore, proprietor of Cloverdale Stock Farm, Philadelphia, the filly, Friends, foaled in 1888, sired by Dictator, first dam King Rene, second dam by Ryndy's Hambletonian, for \$1,000. The same gentleman has sold to the filly, Friends, foaled in 1888, sired by Dictator, first dam King Rene, second dam by Ryndy's Hambletonian, for \$1,000.

Last summer a new pest was reported in cattle in New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Northern Virginia. The pest has again made its appearance this summer. It is a small fly, half the size of a housefly, which settles in great numbers around the base of the horns and on other portions of the body, where it can not be reached by either tail or head. It sucks a moderate amount of blood, and the condition of the cattle and lessens the yield of milk by from one-third to one-half. This new pest has been investigated by the Department of Agriculture, through the acting entomologist, L. O. Howard, who has succeeded in tracing the entire life history of the pest. He thinks that the fly lays its eggs usually at night in freshly-dropped dung, and that for the development from the egg through the maggot stage to the perfect fly again a space of only twelve days is necessary. He says this rapidity of reproduction accounts for the wonderful numbers in which these flies appear, and it follows with reasonable certainty that the insect will pass the winter in the quiet stage at the bottom of dung dropped later in the fall (the approximate date to be determined later). The preventive is obviously to lime the dung in the fall in places where the cattle preferably stand at night. At the present time, applications may be made to milk cows which will keep the flies away. The applications may be, first, fish oil and pine tar, with a little sulphur; second, tobacco dust, when the skin is not broken; third, tallow and a small amount of carbolic acid.

Miss Kate Boyle was elected County Superintendent of Public schools in Lincoln county.

KENTUCKY SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The 24th Annual Convention of the Kentucky Sunday School Union, to be held at Paducah, August 20, 21 and 22, will doubtless be the largest ever held in the State. A special excursion train will leave Winchester, Tuesday morning at 4:40, taking on board delegates, who, in order to get on board, must have certificates. These can be obtained from the State Secretary, Miss M. F. Huber, 632 E. Broadway, Louisville, or our County President, J. P. Herndon, of Richmond. Fare for the round trip from Winchester, \$5.00, or about one-fourth the regular rates. Entertainment provided at Paducah.

L. V. DODGE, President 17th S. S. District.

HOW'S THIS.

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., PHOS., Toledo, Ohio.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & THAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDEN, KINNAN & MARLIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

E. H. VAN HORN, Cashier Toledo National Bank, Toledo, O.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

By Glover & Durrett, Louisville Tobacco Warehouse.

Sales on our market for the past week just closed amount to 2770 hbls., with receipts for the same period of 10 hbls. Sales on our market since January 1st amount to 80,711 hbls. Sales of the crop of 1888, to date amount to 57,819 hbls.

This week on our market has been one of increased buoyancy but without any decided advance in prices, except that the record for prices on the highest grades of burley has been advanced from \$25.50 to \$30.00 per 100; one hoghead having sold for this latter price during the week. The general position of burley tobacco is a strong one and the holders of tobacco as a rule have faith in an improvement in the market.

The following quotations fairly represent our market on Burley tobacco:

Trash (Dark) and damaged tobacco \$2.50 to \$4.00.

Colony Trash \$4.50 to \$7.50

Common Leaf not over \$4.00 to \$5.00.

Colony Leaf, \$8.00 to \$11.00.

Common Leaf, \$8.00 to \$13.00.

Medium to good leaf, \$15.00 to \$18.00.

Select or wrapper leaf, \$18.00 to \$30.00.

Local Produce Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY COVINGTON & MITCHELL, 213 WEST MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, KY.

Beef Cattle, Butcher..... 2 1/2 @ 3 1/2 c

Hogs..... 4 @ 5 c

Sugar Cured Ham..... 14 @ 15 c

Bacon Hams—Country..... 15 c

Cured..... 15 c

Butter..... \$ 50, 1 75 @ 2 00

Eggs..... 2 @ 10 c

Wheat..... 50 @ 55 c

Flour..... \$ 2, 50 @ 55 c

Corn per barrel..... \$ 2 00

Hay, per 100 lbs..... 75 @ 100 c

Straw sheaf, per 100 lbs..... 12 @ 15 c

Lard..... 12 @ 15 c

Tallow..... 12 @ 15 c

Beeswax..... 12 @ 15 c

Catkins..... 2 @ 40 c

Meal..... 60 @ 75 c

Oats per bushel..... 40 @ 50 c

German Millet..... \$ 1 75

Timothy Seed..... \$ 2 25

Flower Seed..... \$ 3 75

Oats..... 13 @ 15 c

Choice blue grass seed..... 50 @ 65 c

Red top seed..... \$ 1 00

Sweet Potatoes..... \$ 1 00

Irish Potatoes..... 40 @ 50 c

LIVE STOCK MARKET REPORT

By GREENE & EMBRY.

Live Stock Commission Merchants at Cincinatti, Ohio, August 13, 1889.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, August 13, 1889.

SHIPPING CATTLE.

Good to Extra..... \$ 4 25 @ 4 50

Fair to Good..... 3 50 @ 4 00

Common and Rough..... 2 50 @ 3 00

Good to Extra Oxen..... 3 25 @ 3 75

Fair to Good Oxen..... 2 50 @ 3 00

Common Oxen..... 2 00 @ 2 25

BUTCHER CATTLE.

Good to Extra..... \$ 3 50 @ 4 00

Fair to Good..... 3 00 @ 3 50

Extra Fat Steers..... 3 50 @ 4 00

Fair to Good Steers..... 3 00 @ 3 50

Good to Extra Heifers..... 2 75 @ 3 00

Common and Thin Steers..... 2 50 @ 2 75

COWS AND CALVES.

Best Grades..... \$ 35 @ 37 50

Fair to Good..... 25 @ 30 00

Common..... 20 @ 25 00

Extra Fat Calves..... 4 75 @ 5 00

Fair to Good..... 4 25 @ 4 50

Common and Heavy..... 2 50 @ 3 50

HOGS.

Select Butchers..... \$ 4 50 @ 4 60

Fair to Good Packers..... 4 10 @ 4 20

Good to Extra Lights..... 4 00 @ 4 10

Light Pigs..... 4 00 @ 4 10

SPRING LAMBS.

Extra..... \$ 6 75 @ 7 00

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla

10 Doses One Dollar

The Chief Reason for the great success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the article itself. It is merit that wins, and the fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually accomplishes what is claimed for it, is what has given it this popularity and sale greater than that of any other preparation.

Merit Wins.

Hood's Sarsaparilla, as before the public, Hood's Sarsaparilla, cures Scrofula, Eczema and all Humors, Syphilis, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, eruptions, that deface the face, and all other skin diseases. Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists, at 25 cents per bottle. Prepared by C. L. Hood, Lowell, Mass.

PALACE DRY GOODS STORE.

—We have just opened the largest and most desirable line of—

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.,

Ever opened in Richmond, which we are going to sell at prices unheard of before.

Ladies are especially invited to call and inspect our goods.

WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK,

We have the Newest and Latest Styles and Patterns, and also the Lowest Prices.

We have a large line of

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes; also Men's and Boy's Boots and Shoes

that must go at what they will bring. We have a Large Line of Clothing which we have no room for, and we shall let it go at your own price.

SEE OUR CHEAP TABLE

and hear prices for the goods on it, and they will surprise you. Call and get you a Hat at one-half cost at

THE PALACE,

NO. 9, FIRST STREET, NEXT TO STOFFER'S CLOTHING HOUSE.

IT GOES IN DEEP. YOUR PRESENCE

IS REQUESTED

At Our Place

—TO EXAMINE—

THE PUBLIC IS BENEFITTED!

—AS ITS SERVANT,—

H. J. Streng's Aim Is Accomplished.

Our Great Upheaval Sale was a great success. Our object was to give the public the benefit of our advantages in our purchases. We have sold more goods in the last month than we ever did before. The distribution was great. We have added new friends to our numerous old ones. We will not stop until every man, woman and child that buys goods in Richmond, is enrolled as our customer, and to accomplish this there will be

NO LET UP IN THE BARGAINS

we shall continue to offer to the public.

Bear in Mind that H. J. Streng Never Tires of Giving Bargains.

We have, in the last few days, made many new purchases at our own price. THE PUBLIC WILL GET THE BENEFIT.

IF YOU WANT

A Dress, be it Silk, Satin, Woolen, Sateen, Gingham or Calico, I am the one you want to see.

If you want any Domestic I am the one you want to see.

If you want any Cottonades, Towels, Linens, or anything in the Dry Goods line, I am the one you want to see.

If you want a good Suit of Clothes for a Man, Boy or Child, I am the one that will suit you.

If you want any Shoes, Slippers, or anything for foot wear, I am the one you want to see.

If you want a Hat I can Hat you.

If you want a Carpet I am your Carpet Man.

If you want any Flannel Over-Shirts or Underwear of any kind I will fix you.

For Prices I refer you to my locals, found elsewhere in this paper, as a sample of what I will do. If Low Prices, Polite Clerks, and Good Goods are any inducement, don't fail to come to the GREAT BARGAIN SALE, which now begins.

H. J. STRENG,

Main Street, Richmond, Ky.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce the persons, whose names are found below, as having been nominated, subject to the action of the Democratic party:

FOR COUNTY JUDGE. JOHN C. CHENAULT.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY. J. A. SULLIVAN.

FOR SHERIFF. J. W. BALES.

FOR COUNTY CLERK. L. W. HILL.

FOR JAILER. JOHN F. WAGERS.

FOR ASSESSOR. J. A. WILLOUGHBY.

KENTUCKY CENTRAL R. R.
BLUE GRASS ROUTE.
Shortest and Quickest Route from Central Kentucky to All Points North, East, West and South-west.
—FAST LINE BETWEEN—
Lexington & Cincinnati.
Schedule in Effect May 12th, 1889.

SOUTH-BOUND.		No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
		Daily.	Daily.	Ex-Sun.
LAV. Cincinnati.	6:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	12:00 p.m.
LAV. Lexington.	6:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	12:30 p.m.
LAV. Paris.	7:00 a.m.	9:00 a.m.	11:00 a.m.	1:00 p.m.
LAV. Louisville.	7:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	1:30 p.m.
LAV. Nashville.	8:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	12:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
LAV. Knoxville.	8:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	12:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
LAV. Chattanooga.	9:00 a.m.	11:00 a.m.	1:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
LAV. Atlanta.	9:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	1:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
LAV. Savannah.	10:00 a.m.	12:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.
LAV. Jacksonville.	10:30 a.m.	12:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
LAV. Miami.	11:00 a.m.	1:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.
LAV. Tampa.	11:30 a.m.	1:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
LAV. St. Petersburg.	12:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
LAV. Pensacola.	12:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.
LAV. Mobile.	1:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
LAV. New Orleans.	1:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.

NORTH-BOUND.		No. 3	No. 5	No. 7
		Daily.	Daily.	Ex-Sun.
LAV. Lexington.	6:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	12:00 p.m.
LAV. Paris.	6:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	12:30 p.m.
LAV. Louisville.	7:00 a.m.	9:00 a.m.	11:00 a.m.	1:00 p.m.
LAV. Nashville.	7:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	1:30 p.m.
LAV. Knoxville.	8:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	12:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
LAV. Chattanooga.	8:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	12:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
LAV. Atlanta.	9:00 a.m.	11:00 a.m.	1:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
LAV. Savannah.	9:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	1:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
LAV. Jacksonville.	10:00 a.m.	12:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.
LAV. Miami.	10:30 a.m.	12:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
LAV. Tampa.	11:00 a.m.	1:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.
LAV. St. Petersburg.	11:30 a.m.	1:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
LAV. Pensacola.	12:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
LAV. Mobile.	12:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.
LAV. New Orleans.	1:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.

MAYSVILLE BRANCH.		No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
		Daily.	Daily.	Ex-Sun.
LAV. Cincinnati.	6:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	12:00 p.m.
LAV. Lexington.	6:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	12:30 p.m.
LAV. Paris.	7:00 a.m.	9:00 a.m.	11:00 a.m.	1:00 p.m.
LAV. Louisville.	7:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	1:30 p.m.
LAV. Nashville.	8:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	12:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
LAV. Knoxville.	8:30 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	12:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.
LAV. Chattanooga.	9:00 a.m.	11:00 a.m.	1:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
LAV. Atlanta.	9:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	1:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
LAV. Savannah.	10:00 a.m.	12:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.
LAV. Jacksonville.	10:30 a.m.	12:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
LAV. Miami.	11:00 a.m.	1:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.
LAV. Tampa.	11:30 a.m.	1:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
LAV. St. Petersburg.	12:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
LAV. Pensacola.	12:30 p.m.	2:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	6:30 p.m.
LAV. Mobile.	1:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
LAV. New Orleans.	1:30 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	5:30 p.m.	7:30 p.m.

Trains leave Lexington 10:00 a.m. Arrives Paris 10:30 a.m. Arrives Louisville 11:00 a.m. Arrives Nashville 11:30 a.m. Arrives Knoxville 12:00 p.m. Arrives Chattanooga 12:30 p.m. Arrives Atlanta 1:00 p.m. Arrives Savannah 1:30 p.m. Arrives Jacksonville 2:00 p.m. Arrives Miami 2:30 p.m. Arrives Tampa 3:00 p.m. Arrives St. Petersburg 3:30 p.m. Arrives Pensacola 4:00 p.m. Arrives Mobile 4:30 p.m. Arrives New Orleans 5:00 p.m.

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Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and it makes the best cakes. Sold only in cans. Beware of cheap imitations. G. M. D. Baking Powder Co., 106 N. 2nd St., New York.

G. M. D.
Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, is the only medicine of its class that is guaranteed to cure all diseases of the blood, skin, and mucous membranes. It is sold only in cans. Beware of cheap imitations. G. M. D. Baking Powder Co., 106 N. 2nd St., New York.

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR
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QUEEN & CO.
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94 MILES THE SHORTEST
8 Hours the Quickest
—BETWEEN—
Cincinnati and New Orleans.
TIME, 27 HOURS.
ENTIRE TRAINS.
BAGGAGE CARS.
DAY COACHES.
NIGHT COACHES.
AND SLEEPERS.
Run Through Without Change.

110 MILES THE SHORTEST.
7 HOURS THE QUICKEST
—BETWEEN—
Cincinnati & Jacksonville, Florida.
TIME, 25 HOURS.
The Only Line Running Through
Sleeping Cars, Cincinnati to Jacksonville, Without Change.

THE SHORTEST LINE
FROM JUNCTION CITY TO
CHATTANOOGA,
BIRMINGHAM,
MERIDIAN,
JACKSON,
VICKSBURG,
MOBILE.

Close Connection Made at New Orleans with Southern Pacific and Texas Pacific for Texas, Mexico & California.
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Germania, New York.
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Niagara, New York.
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N. B.—Milling property and country stores a specialty.
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FOR RENT!
TWO NICE COTTAGES of four rooms each. Apply to C. S. WELLS.

CLOTHES FOR INFANTS.
All About Dresses, Embroideries, Edgings and Lace.
The first short dresses put on infants six months old are yoke slips of French nainsook made with high neck and long sleeves, trimmed with drawn-work, tucks, and feather-stitching, or with a little embroidery, and Valenciennes lace in insertions and rather narrow edgings. Some French mothers use white China silks for these little folks, and also for the long robes worn by babies, but thinner sheer nainsook is preferred here. The yoke may be in one with the two thirds of the slip, being merely longwise clusters of fine tucks at the top in front and back, with feather-stitching between, or else even rows of tucks that are hemstitched, or perhaps four or five narrow horizontal bands in front and back, with the fullness necessary after the breadths are sloped upward to the armholes. The slip is long enough to reach the shoe-tops, and is finished with a hem-stitch, or four inches deep that is hemstitched. A narrow ruffle edged with Valenciennes is turned back on the neck and wrists. When separate yokes are preferred they are either couplings, pointed, made of tucks, with drawn-work, feather-stitching, or insertion of embroidery or Valenciennes, and are sewed with a cord to the full two breadths of the slip.

When the child is a year old, little short-waisted dresses may be made, the round waist reaching only two or three inches below the armholes, tucked and feather-stitched, etc., as yokes are. At two years the waist may simulate a guimpe at top, being gathered at neck and sides, and sewed above the armholes, then sewed to a plain round low-necked waist, or one tucked and having drawn-work; a little full of embroidery drops around there the false guimpe is added, and the belt of insertion of three and nutative purifying. Taken in time. For Neck, Lung, Spleen, Blood, Shortness of Breath, Catarrh of the Hoof, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, is the only medicine of its class that is guaranteed to cure all diseases of the blood, skin, and mucous membranes. It is sold only in cans. Beware of cheap imitations. G. M. D. Baking Powder Co., 106 N. 2nd St., New York.

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"LA PETITE BONNE"
A Personage of Importance in the Drama of Paris Society.
Just as the Parisian woman constitutes a distinct type in Europe—a creature made up of charms and graces, and affections—so also does her servant. The mistress is always successfully photographed in the maid—the highest creation of La petitesse and the most perfect expression in the lower. Only in France—only in Paris—is the true femme de chambre found. It has pleased us, here, to borrow a word from the argot of Paris—"la petite bonne," which is applicable to the entire class of female servants—whereas the femme de chambre proper is the only one member of this immense family—the type par excellence, found only in the families of the aristocratic circles of Parisian life. "La petite bonne" bears no resemblance to the English nurse, to the rigid German governess, the Swiss "bonne," to the "marionettes" of Spain, or the "conventuals" of Italy. She is a creature of domestic service, with the coarse hands and ill-shod feet of the lower classes and holds herself in a position of humility and servility, suggestive of the sort of creature which the English aristocracy of Paris is a personage of importance and of rare elegance. Elle est trois a quatre epiques, dressed simply, without the slightest pretence to luxury, but with an exquisite and unfeeling taste. She is a creature of domestic service, with the coarse hands and ill-shod feet of the lower classes and holds herself in a position of humility and servility, suggestive of the sort of creature which the English aristocracy of Paris is a personage of importance and of rare elegance. Elle est trois a quatre epiques, dressed simply, without the slightest pretence to luxury, but with an exquisite and unfeeling taste.

SHOES IN FOLK-LORE.
Superstitions and Customs Prevailing in Different Parts of the Globe.
It is supposed to be unlucky to put one shoe on the wrong foot, nor must the left shoe be put on before the right, unless one wishes to bring about some direful calamity. Augustus Caesar, it is said, put on his left shoe first, and before nightfall he narrowly escaped assassination. Dr. Brewster says that picking of the shoes among the Jews, smoking the pipe among the Indians, thumb-knocking among the Scotch, breaking a straw together among the Teutons and shaking hands among the English are all customs to be traced to a common origin. The Jewish custom of plucking off the shoe or sandal is frequently referred to in the Scriptures. In the story of Ruth it is recorded that the compact which Boaz made with a shoe being drawn off—one of the verses reads: "Now, this was the manner in former times in Israel concerning redeeming, and concerning changing, for to confirm a deed, one put his shoe on his foot, and he gave it to his neighbor; and this was a testimony in Israel." To say a man's "in his boots" implies that he is very drunk. It comes from an old Welsh word, "boot," meaning to be saturated with liquor. But the story of the shoe is not confined to the honors of authority. It has its origin from a custom common among the ancient Northmen, among whom if a man adopted a son in order that his youth might lawfully inherit, he must first make a study of time wear the shoes of his adopter.

As a sign of respect the Japanese, when they meet on the street, take off their slippers. The custom almost prevails in the East. An inferior, when he enters the house of his superior, removes his shoes or slippers and leaves them at the door until his departure. This is done as a mark of humility, as a shoeless foot denotes poverty. The slippers are left at the door of the Mohammedan mosque for the reason that leather is regarded as an unclean thing and must not be brought into the presence of the holy. The custom of throwing an old shoe after a newly-married couple is a very ancient one. It is a relic of the days when the gallant lover carried off his sweetheart by force. Others ascribe good luck to an old shoe that is thrown after the newly-married couple. The best illustration of this custom is the most popular view, and few parents dream that when they throw her shoes after her they thereby give up for good and all their control and right over their daughter. Yet this is the significance it had in the days when the Anglo-Saxon father handed to the bridegroom an old shoe of the bride. The husband touched the bride on the head with it as an assertion of his authority. The slippers are left at the door of the shoe, signified his willingness to relinquish all claim or authority. In Turkey, however, it is the bridegroom himself who is touched, and sometimes quite severely, for the moment he is married he is no longer a son, but a man, and he is to be treated as such. He is to be treated as such. He is to be treated as such.

WORDS OF THE WISE.
Aphorisms Selected from the Works of Great Philosophers.
No thoroughly occupied man is ever yet very miserable.—Lao-tse.
Our greatest glory is not in never failing, but rising every time we fall.—Confucius.
Quarrels would never last long if it were only on one side.—Rochefort.

There are soft moments even to desperadoes. God does not at once abandon even them.—Cecil.
It is one proof of a good education and of true refinement of feeling to respect antiquity.—Sigourney.
Cheerfulness keeps up a kind of daylight in the soul, and it is a steady and perpetual serenity.—Addison.

There are no persons more solicitous about the preservation of rank than those who have no rank at all.—Shenstone.
Fidelity, like the magnet, constantly points to one object, self, but unlike the magnet, it has no attractive pole, but at all points repels.—Colton.

Believe nothing against another, but on good authority; nor report what may hurt another, unless it be a greater hurt to another to conceal it.—W. Penn.
The greater a man is in power above his fellows, the more he should be in virtue. None ought to govern who is not better than the governed.—Cyrus.

Every child should be taught to pay all his debts as he owes them, and to do so in a manner, completely in value, punctually at the time. Every thing that has been borrowed should be returned unimpaired at the time specified, and every thing belonging to others which he has loaned should be replaced.—Dwight.

A philosopher on a Western paper finds that only one person in every 10,000 does his duty. This is a sad state of affairs, and it is a waste of time to be awake and weary over the danger of this.

CHILD DRUNKARDS.
A Crusade Against Wicked Rock-and-Rye Drops.
"No more rock-and-rye candy, or drops or wine cordial confectionery," is the cry of the different branches of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The crusade has begun, and it will be relentless in its efforts. It started at West Chester, and a big constable intends to seize all the rock-and-rye drops, and the dealers will be prosecuted for selling liquor without a license.

In an interview the president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union said: "If we can do any thing, either legally or otherwise, to stop this pernicious practice, it shall be done. We have gone to many of the small retail candy dealers lately and requested them to stop the sale of rock-and-rye candy. Many of them complied with the request, but it is still manufactured and sold in large quantities. Even small bottles of rock and rye are also vended. We certainly do object to this feature of the candy business. Why, all our children will become premature drunkards if it shall be allowed to continue. We are sold daily to the young by unscrupulous dealers, who sell them candy stores, they will then take a nip on the sly in some secluded bar saloon."

"Only the other day a lady friend of mine, who has a couple of children, was shocked by seeing them come from school their eyes all afix, cheeks inflamed and cutting the most curious pranks. In great alarm at seeing them so demonstrative and unbecomingly drunk, she inquired the cause of their exuberant feeling. They blubbered out, laughing: 'We've been eating rock and rye.' There is a great amount of whisky in this rock-and-rye candy, and it is of such an inferior quality that it easily affects those who essay to eat it. It is a lamentable fact that even candy can not be manufactured without placing some strong drink in it. Just look at those wine cordials that are sold daily to the young by unscrupulous dealers. There is a pretty little port-wine drop to suit the palate of one, there is the sherry drop to please the taste of another, and so on ad infinitum. These cordials ought to be suppressed. The question is to be decided, however, is whether the sale of such candies without a license can be proved illegal. If it can we will fight against it grimly."

On one estimate whatever those pernicious drops really have on children, said another member of the Temperance Union. "I have seen them after eating it behave very unseemly. Do you think we can win if we take up the fight with them? I think we will still remain to be seen. The law, like me, is somewhat sickly, and extremely pliable."

The manufacturers of cordials and rock-and-rye candy claim that such articles upon the part of the temperance ladies is a species of fanaticism. "Why, if a child could eat ten pounds of rock-and-rye candy," said a well-known confectioner of this city yesterday, "it would not make him or her intoxicated in the least. I admit that there is some little of intoxicating spirit in such candy, but it is very small. I do not suppose there is one-quarter of a thimbleful of whisky in twenty-five rock-and-rye drops. These people can not do any harm to us, and all their talk is mere twaddle."

It is said that the members of the union intend to investigate just how much spirituous liquor is contained in (specify) brands of drops, and will begin a series of experiments as to the effect that a pound of rock-and-rye candy will have on a person.—Philadelphia Record.

REPELING RATS.
Build Bars So That They Can Not Harbor Rodents from Terriers.
Most of the bars put up in our country about the perfect rat warrens as can be controlled. The floor of the cellar should be cemented, and its walls made of brick or stone. If a rat then gets down the stairs into it, he is easily caught by a dog, as he can not do any harm to the rats. Nothing in the upper stories should be piled so close to the sides of the building as to prevent a small dog and a large cat getting between, to catch any vermin that may be about. All grain or corn and boxes must be covered with tin, zinc or sheet iron, to prevent rats and mice gnawing through to eat them.

Many rats may be got rid of in the following easy manner: Take four pieces of joint, three feet or more long, and nail boards to these to make a square space inside. Set the lower boards three inches or more above the foot of the joint, so as to leave space for rats to run under them. Scatter a few shavings in the corner of the pen, a yard or two long and wide; lay down joint at two ends of this, and then cover the corn with boards. Place this near the barn, and it will make a slow warren for rats; and by telling them to go into the corner of the barn to the outside of this pen, they will soon make their home under the boards inside. After getting well settled there, sink the joint into the ground, so that the ground as to bring the edge of the lowest board of the pen close to the ground, so that no rat can crawl under it to escape. Now put into the pen one or more dogs, that have been trained to hunt rats, and the work is under which they have harbored, and there will be a lively time in catching them.

I have seen twenty or more rats caught in such a pen at a single time. A second dog will do the work of two in a few minutes. I had a terrier that would kill as many probably in less than fifteen minutes. She would jump and give a rat a single grip, just back of the head, which instantly broke neck and laid him out dead. After she had finished, she would return to look them all over, one after another, and if any life seemed to be left, give another grip, which instantly settled the matter.—Country Gentleman.

Russell Sage at His Desk.
I had an interview to-day with Russell Sage, the penurious old man who does such a thriving business in puts and takes with funds of a speculative nature, and whose name is now linked with that of Jay Gould whenever the owners of the Manhattan Railway Company are mentioned. Russell Sage is over seventy years old, but his mind is as keen as ever, and the amount of business he transacts in a day would put to blush many a lusty, youthful broker. He does not appear to be a methodical man either. His desk; a table, is covered with papers, letters, etc. At his right hand are two long slips containing the latest quotations from the Stock Exchange. Every moment a clerk steps in and quickly adds new figures to this list. Russell Sage's face looks very Irish. On his chin and neck is a short stiff beard. His upper lip and cheeks are smooth. He wears a twenty-five cent made-up necktie, and a suit